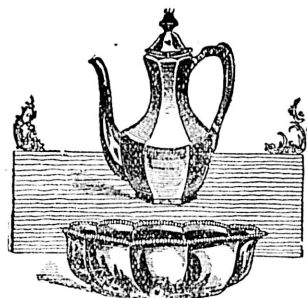


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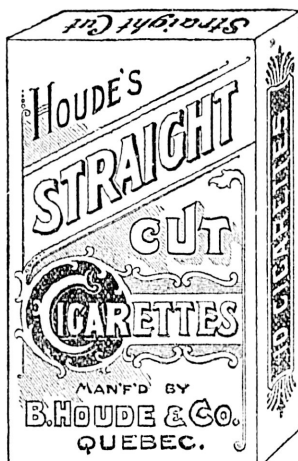
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NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Reserve for Medical Officers—Another M.P. Given a Fat Office—Scout Offers His Services.

From our Own Correspondent.
Ottawa, Dec. 1.—"Charlie" Ross, who did splendid work as a scout in the Northwest in 1885, is here to volunteer his services in connection with the Canadian contingent in South Africa.

An order-in-council appointing Mr. Beausoleil, M.P., postmaster of Montreal was signed by the Governor-General today. Thus another faithful is gone to his reward.

A reserve for medical officers has been created by the militia department, and medical officers who have resigned or vacated regimental appointments since June 30 will be eligible for the list.

Messrs. Hartman & Co.

have opened with a large stock of
GRAIN AND FEED

In the Duck building, 58 Broad street. They will also handle all kinds of live stock, and do a general commission business. A fine lot of fox terrier puppies for sale. Telephone 269.

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Chamberlain And France.

Paris Scoffs at Implied Threats and Doubts a German Alliance.

Rosebery Chides Colonial Secretary for His Undiplomatic Frankness.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—The use of the word "alliance" in Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Leicester has caused a general flutter in the German press. The Chauvinist organs protest vigorously. The Kreuzzeitung, the organ of the military party, comments with scorn and indignation. The other journals, including the Lokal Anzeiger, assert that the meeting of Count von Buelow and Mr. Chamberlain in London was productive of results calculated to smooth away some difficulties which had arisen in colonial questions, but that no alliance exists, although the conferences between the German and British statesmen at Windsor Castle left an equally good impression on all.

As bearing upon this the Lokal Anzeiger adds: "Germany and Great Britain are guided by the same sincere wish to move in a friendly manner in occasional subordinate differences. At the same time Germany does not intend to fight other people's battles."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "We also wish to see Germany, Great Britain and the United States co-operating in all the essential questions of the world's policy."

FRANCE PROFFERS DOUBT.

Paris Dec. 1.—The Journal des Debats says it doubts the existence of an Anglo-German agreement as Mr. Chamberlain asserted, and adds that it would be cruel and indecent upon the part of Emperor William to accept the acclamations of the Dutch and visit their Queen, if he had really signed what is tantamount to the death decree of the two South African republics. Emperor William's visit to Holland must mean that he has not taken such an irrevocable step.

The Liberte takes the matter more seriously and urges France to seek alliances, "in view of a certain eventual ally perhaps in the near future."

The Matin observes: "Mr. Chamberlain alludes to the alliance as an accomplished fact and as being his work, and seizes on the opportunity to address threats to France, which leave us as un-moved as does the famous prospect of a new triple alliance."

While some of the newspapers attach considerable importance to the utterance of Mr. Chamberlain and consider that they show that Emperor William's visit to England was partially political, the majority characterize certain parts of his declarations as empty threats, and regard the suggestion of an alliance between Great Britain, Germany and the United States as simply egotistic.

ENGLISH CRITICISM.

London, Dec. 1.—Lord Rosebery, speaking at Edinburgh this evening, deprecated Mr. Chamberlain's reference to France in his speech at Leicester and said: "We have no right to go into the gutters to fish up the derelict press of any country and to hold it up to scorn or as a motive of our policy. It is impossible that the Queen could be besmirched by such attacks, which only recoil on the attackers; and whatever the degraded outburst may mean it does not represent the best or highest opinion of France."

"We have been ever ready to flout other nations and it is no wonder that Great Britain is unpopular abroad. I trust that this undiplomatic frankness will cease, for these stinging words rankle long afterwards, and it is not for statesmen to speak under the passing circulation of the moment."

With few exceptions the afternoon newspapers dissent from Mr. Chamberlain's speech.

The Pall Mall Gazette lays stress on the strong anti-German prejudice in Great Britain, and declares bluntly that Mr. Chamberlain had better have kept silent.

The Westminster Gazette takes the same line, holding that Mr. Chamberlain did not represent the opinion of the government, and pointing out how offensive the speech was towards France.

The Evening Standard says: "Mr. Chamberlain referred to an alliance by treaty."

The St. James's Gazette says: "Mr. Chamberlain expresses the opinion that the British public has come to realize that with Germany and the United States we can work, because with these powers we have a community of interest and sentiment, whereas with Russia and France we have not."

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

Methuen's March To Kimberley

Belief That Reinforcements Have Reached Him and Protect His Rear.

Hint of Urgent Necessity for His Haste—The Ladysmith Relief Column.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 2—(4:30 a.m.)—Absolute silence has fallen over affairs in South Africa. The war office has not yet received Lord Methuen's casualty list. The public and the press, hitherto patient, are beginning to murmur at the apparently needless delay which keeps many families in a state of painful suspense.

It is regarded as practically certain that Lord Methuen has been reinforced by half a battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, and that De Aar is being daily reinforced by troops to hold the lines of communication. It is supposed that the Natal advance has been delayed by the necessity of getting supplies to Pietermaritzburg; but not a word emanates from any of the various commands.

It is unofficially reported that Lord Methuen has resumed his northwest course in order to form a junction with the Kimberley forces on Saturday or Sunday. A clue to the urgent reasons which led to Gen. Methuen's wonderful march may be found in Governor Milner's hint to the relief committee at Cape Town to prepare for the reception of 10,000 refugees, indicating that there must have been reason to fear the reduction of Kimberley by starvation and disease. It is suggested in some quarters that the Boers have been withdrawn from the north of Cape Colony and may be hurrying to attack Methuen's rear, but as reinforcements have been pushed rapidly forward from the Orange River and De Aar the Boers will be prevented from carrying out any such design.

The most recent news from Kimberley comes by way of Pretoria, and almost seems to show that Kimberley and Mafeking are acting in concert with Gen. Methuen, for at the time the battle was raging at Graspan, both Col. Kekewich and Col. Baden-Powell made sorties and assaulted the beleaguers. The result, according to advices from Pretoria, was that Col. Kekewich inflicted considerable loss on the Boers, two shells killing nine and wounding seventeen in a group.

While the rumors of the relief of Kimberley current on the stock exchange today may be premature in their literal sense, there seems no doubt that the pressure on the garrison has been much lightened by Gen. Methuen's successes, and the actual relief of the place is likely to be a fact very soon.

A special despatch from Pretoria, dated Sunday, says there was another sortie from Mafeking on Saturday. On the morning of that day the chartered police attacked Bloff's fort with great determination. The fight was progressing when the despatch was sent.

Several ambulance trains left Mafeking on November 25 for the Free State, where heavy fighting was expected during the then coming week, when the Boers, it was added, would resist the advance of the British in the direction of Kimberley.

Brief telegrams from Natal, the central theatre of the war, convey little information about the situation. So far as known, the Ladysmith relief force is still at Frere, though the bridge was perhaps sufficiently stable to permit of its passage on November 30, in which case the opposing forces may already have come in contact near Colenso, where apparently the Boers are strongly entrenched on the north side of the river.

A despatch from Frere dated November 28, says that while attempting to blow up the 500-foot bridge over the river at Colenso, the Boers were driven back by the British artillery and mounted infantry.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, who as already announced will command the Sixth Division, has seen much service in South Africa, particularly in the Zulu and subsequent wars. He has also held a number of high staff appointments at home, and is reputed to be a very capable officer.

COAL MINES ARBITRATION.

Union, Nov. 30.—The collieries arbitrators and council arrived here yesterday and after supper went down No. 4 slope and inspected the workings for four hours until midnight. All had about enough of coal mining, particularly the council.

To-day the evidence for the colliery company proceeded. Archibald Dick, late coal mines inspector, James White, an overman, and Alexander Somerville, the fireman, testified that they thought Chinese perfectly safe and competent, and did not think the proposed educational test necessary. Evidence continues to-morrow.

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The Colonist.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1909.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

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No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE WAR.

For forty-eight hours there has been a dearth of definite news, although there has been no lack of interesting reports. We know enough to feel safe in saying that the original plans of the enemy have been so far completely frustrated. His object was to capture Mafeking and Kimberley, to drive down to the sea, and destroy railway connection from the coast through Cape Colony. He has failed in all four particulars. Meanwhile the critical period, or at any rate what we all thought would be the critical period of the war, has passed. It looks reasonable to think that if the Boers could not get away with the local garrisons and Gen. White's slightly augmented command, they cannot hope to deal with the fine force now at Gen. Buller's disposal.

Methuen's magnificent advance seems to have saved the situation on the western frontier of the enemy's territory. He is now in communication if not in touch with Kimberley. We do not understand how he can very well also be acting in concert with Baden-Powell at Mafeking, for the latter point is nearly 230 miles distant from his present location, and he cannot very well have control of the existing lines of communication.

It is reported that the tension of the situation at Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking has been greatly relieved. If this is true, a reasonable explanation would seem to be that the Boer forces were to be massed to resist the advance of one of our columns, or that the expected retirement on Pretoria had begun.

The Free despatch of November 28 is somewhat puzzling. It speaks of an attempt being made by the Boers to blow up a bridge there as having been defeated by our troops. This implies that Gen. Hildyard has control of the railway to Colenso, and that the expected massing of the Boers south of the river at that point has not taken place. Another despatch says that the Boers are heavily entrenched on the north side of the Tugela at Colenso. If this is the case they are between the advancing relief force and Gen. White's command, and are subject to being attacked on both front and rear.

At the time of writing the whole situation looks uncertain, with the advantage apparently greatly in our favor.

POLICE MATTERS.

We think that the people generally are despondent of seeing the police service of Victoria improved, although there may be some difference of opinion as to what is best to do. The matter of expense must always be kept in mind. Victoria is territorially a large city, and to police it in such a way as to provide for the safety of the citizens and their property in emergencies would be a very serious matter, if no other expedient could be proposed than the adding of a sufficient number of new men. More men are undoubtedly needed, but if a few modern improvements were adopted the efficiency of a numerically small force could be greatly increased. If the headquarters were always in touch with men upon their beats, one man could give very much more good service than under existing circumstances. At present when an officer goes out on duty the station has no way of communicating with him. This would be remedied by placing a few police boxes with telephones in convenient localities. Some people may not know what these boxes are, and perhaps we are not employing the exact term for them. They are little iron structures with a telephone inside. They are kept locked and each constable is provided with a key. When a man goes upon his beat, his first duty is to repair to the nearest box and notify headquarters of his arrival, and to state in what direction he proposes to patrol. Headquarters will then know in a general way about what time he may be expected to report from the nearest box in the direction indicated, and if he is wanted for any purpose he can be so informed. Every one, who has had occasion to summon a policeman from headquarters in this city after night, knows that it is rarely possible to get one, and will see what a convenience it would be if headquarters could always tell such an applicant that the regular man on the beat would be sent as soon as he reported from a certain box. If in addition to the boxes a patrol wagon with a single horse were provided, the efficiency of any force that may be maintained would be greatly augmented. Let us suppose that about 1 o'clock in the morning a call comes to the station for a constable at, say, the Jubilee Hospital or over at the city line in Victoria West. Suppose there is a man available to send, how long will he be in getting there? A long enough time, certainly, and no one requires to be told that promptness is the very life of an efficient police service. With a patrol wagon the distance would be covered in a very short time, and if when the officer reached the place where he was wanted an arrest should be necessary, the wagon would be available to bring the prisoner in. It would also save expense in the case of arrests by constables in the "ordinary course" of

their duty. At present if an obstreperous prisoner is arrested, the constable must ring up a livery stable for a conveyance, and must leave his beat with his man. In the other case, he could remain on his beat, as an officer from headquarters would accompany the patrol wagon to take charge of the prisoner.

We do not suppose that the police commissioners have any authority to provide the boxes and the wagon. Doubtless this must be done by the city council. But the commissioners might very well take the matter into consideration and, if they think well of it, make a recommendation to the council.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

In proposing the toast to the Mayor and Aldermen at the St. Andrew's dinner, Senator Templeman spoke of the need of greater city improvements and said that this meant the raising of more money. He added that it was not correct to say that taxes in Victoria were high, and that he believed the citizens could afford to pay more than they do. Senator Templeman in this touched upon a matter that has been alluded to in the columns of this paper, although we do not know that we went quite as far as he did. We are far from dissenting from his view as expressed on the occasion referred to, for we think he has taken a position that cannot be successfully assailed. Every one cries out for greater improvements; but improvements cost money and there is no way of raising the money except by additional taxation or by borrowing and the latter plan is one that ought not to be resorted to, while any other is available.

The Colonist would not wish to see real estate within the city unduly loaded with taxes, but the present rate, which as the Mayor pointed out, is only a little above one per cent on actual value, cannot be called high. It is very low compared with most of the cities in the State of Washington, with which Victoria is brought into comparison in the minds of visitors, for in some of them the rate is as high as five per cent. Senator Templeman said that in the Ontario municipalities the levy was almost invariably up to the legal limit of two per cent.

Possibly some means could be found of placing elsewhere than upon real estate holders some of the now necessary burden. We have mentioned on former occasions the taxation of rental values, the amount to be paid by the occupant. This would throw the burden upon the man who occupied his own premises, but would place it upon the tenant in other cases. This plan is not novel and there must be plenty of examples available to serve as guides. The matter seems to be worth investigating. In some places a poll tax is much in vogue. In the province of New Brunswick one-eighth, if we remember aright, of all municipal taxation is levied as a poll tax upon every male resident of the community above the age of twenty-one years. Taxation is not very high there, except in one or two communities, and this poll tax is not felt to be a burden. It would doubtless be thought otherwise if imposed here. But there may be special cases where a poll tax of a fixed sum for a specified length of time would not be any more seriously objected to than any other system of taxation. We do not wish to be understood as advocating the principle of a poll tax, but it is a plan worth having in mind at a time when every one almost is thinking of civic improvements and who is to pay for them.

PARTY LINES.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asks a question in a letter printed in this morning's Colonist, which we are glad to answer. It is whether the Colonist claims that "party lines" do not now exist in provincial politics. They certainly do. When the proposed movement first came up the Colonist was always careful to use some such expression as "federal party lines," but after a time it dropped into the general practice of speaking of it as one for party lines. This was an error and we are glad to have had our attention directed to it.

Sir Hibbert hopes that a new party to be introduced will contain the best elements of the three parties in the local arena, which he describes as the Semlin-Cotton party, the Turner party and the Martin party. As Messrs. Cotton, Turner and Martin have expressed themselves against the proposed new departure, we fear that unless "the best elements" of these parties are to be sought outside of the leaders, our correspondent's hope will meet with disappointment.

GOLD CONGLOMERATES.

The Colonist printed a letter on Thursday last from Mr. Carl Ludloff, treating of the gold conglomerates of Cariboo, which he thinks are the source of the fine gold found practically everywhere in the sands of the Fraser. The letter has attracted a very great deal of comment, and many persons have asked who Mr. Ludloff is. We really know little more about him than he tells in his letter as published. The private note accompanying the printed letter says that he is a German, and the letter-head describes him as a geologist who does exploring work in mines, prospecting and mining; also as one who makes a specialty of American forest seeds. He says: "I do not know if my discoveries are new or not, but I consider the same of far-reaching importance to this part of the country."

As Mr. Ludloff says he has protected his own interests by locating a sufficient number of claims, there can be very little difficulty in those who are interested in ascertaining what basis he has for his estimate of the great potential wealth of these conglomerates. We would in fact suppose from the general tenor of his

letter that he would be very glad to demonstrate his discovery to any person desiring to follow his example and locate conglomerate claims.

Certainly if what Mr. Ludloff advances is proved to be well founded a wonderful future is before the Cariboo district. For a number of years most people have been looking forward to some great discovery of gold-bearing rock in Cariboo. No one has been willing to believe that where such phenomenally rich placers existed, paying gold-bearing rock would not be found. There is nothing intrinsically improbable, therefore, in what Mr. Ludloff says, but quite the contrary. We feel confident that the energetic prospectors of British Columbia will next year give sufficient attention to Cariboo to either establish the correctness of the new discovery beyond cavil, or demonstrate that Mr. Ludloff has generalized from insufficient premises. If the result proves to be the former, Cariboo will stride to the front with a speed that will challenge the attention of the world.

We must for the fourth time correct Mr. McPhillips for his carelessness. The Colonist did not say that the Victoria delegation to New Westminster was not representative. The Colonist said nothing about the delegation, but only pointed out to Mr. McPhillips the logical conclusions from his own statement. It was Mr. McPhillips himself who raised any doubt on that

Diary of the War.

TUESDAY, OCT. 10—
Kruger issues his ultimatum.
Troops from India arrive at Ladysmith.
Lalng's Nek occupied by the Boers.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11—
Orange Free State troops enter Natal.
THURSDAY, OCT. 12—
War formally declared by the Transvaal.
FRIDAY, OCT. 13—
Gen. Hecch with Boer force occupies Bothas Pass.
Capt. Nesbitt's armored train captured by the Boers.
Col. Fitz Clarence checks Boer advance near Mafeking.
SATURDAY, OCT. 14—
Mafeking invested by the Boers.
Fighting near Mafeking and Spitzfontein.
Boers occupied Spitzkop, near Newcastle.
Kimberley invested by the Boers.
Boers occupied Newcastle.
SUNDAY, OCT. 15—
Boers repulsed at Spruitfontein.
Vryburg occupied by the Boers.
Boers repulsed near Mafeking.
MONDAY, OCT. 16—
Boers advance on Glencoe.
Boer repulse at Mafeking reported.
Boers invade Rhodesia.
TUESDAY, OCT. 17—
Armored train repulses Boers near Kimberley.
Desertory outpost skirmishes near Glencoe.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18—
Engagement at Acton Holmes and Leicester, in Natal.
THURSDAY, OCT. 19—
Boers blow up bridges at Fourteen Streams and Modder River.
Natal Caribooners and Border Mounted Rifles engage the Boers near Ladysmith.
FRIDAY, OCT. 20—
Battle of Talana Hill (Glencoe)—Boers defeated.
SATURDAY, OCT. 21—
Battle of Elandsbaag—Boers defeated.
Engagement near Mafeking—British successful.
Outposts at Glencoe engaged.
Armored train engages the Boers near Kimberley.
TUESDAY, OCT. 24—
British artillery engages the Boers on Newcastle road.
Bombardment of Mafeking began.
Col. Turner defeats the Boers near Kimberley.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25—
Gen. White disperses the Boers at Rietfontein.
Gen. Symonds died from his wound.
THURSDAY, OCT. 26—
Gen. Buller effected a junction with Gen. White.
FRIDAY, OCT. 27—
Brilliant and successful sortie from Mafeking.
MONDAY, OCT. 30—
Gen. White has indecisive engagement at Ladysmith.
Surrender of Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire Regiment and a mountain battery to the Boers.
THURSDAY, NOV. 2—
Gen. White defeats Orange Free State forces at Bester's Hill.
A Boer force enters Cape Colony at Bethulie.
Colenso evacuated by the British, who retire to Estcourt.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3—
British defeated the Boers in an engagement near Ladysmith.
Heavy Boer losses reported.
TUESDAY, NOV. 14—
Gen. White made a successful sortie and drove Boer guns from position.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15—
Armored train affair near Estcourt. Winston Churchill missing.
THURSDAY, NOV. 23—
Gen. Methuen defeated the Boers and retook Belmont.
SATURDAY NOV. 25—
Gen. Methuen defeated the Boers at Graspan.
MONDAY, NOV. 27—
Gen. Methuen captured Honingrest Kloof.
Gen. Buller orders advance from Estcourt.
TUESDAY, NOV. 28—
Gen. Methuen engages Boers at Modder River, and drives the enemy from position after ten hours' fighting. "The bloodiest of the century."

point that may exist, for he said the delegates were not chosen at a representative meeting. We agree with him that the discussion is a profitless one and shall be glad to have him drop it, but in courtesy to him we cannot refuse to print his letters, and in justice to ourselves must correct his inaccuracies.

The report of the police commission, which we print this morning, having been fully anticipated, calls for no special comment. We hope the observations made in regard to the duty of constables to report irregularities to their superiors will receive attention. Commissioner McMeekin in the course of the meeting made an observation which we think will meet with general approval. He said that he supposed the board would now have to take up the whole question of police regulations and the management of the force. This would be a very wise course to follow.

We print a statement in regard to the Joseph Ladue Company at the request of its representatives. The publication is due to the company at the hands of the Colonist because we reproduced some time ago an article from the B. C. Review reflecting upon the business standing of the company, the Review's article being based upon something that appeared in the Engineering and Mining Journal. Of course the Colonist had no

desire to misrepresent the standing of the company and reproduced the Review's article only as a piece of interesting news. We are very glad to be able to print the official statement, which shows very conclusively that there was no foundation whatever for the Review's paragraph. Every newspaper is likely to be misled by relying upon statements appearing in respectable publications, and all that can be done in such a case is to rectify any real or possible injury that may be done in the promptest possible way.

The Board of Trade of Greenwood has issued a little booklet describing the mining camps of the Boundary country and their relation to Greenwood. A diagram on the cover shows fourteen mines within thirty-six miles of the town, and all except two being within twelve miles.

Our Ottawa correspondent wires that Victoria will probably enjoy the benefit of Sir W. C. Macdonald's munificent offer in regard to the establishment of industrial training schools. The promptness with which the school board acted on the Colonist's suggestion is thus rewarded.

You can hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

Dressed Dolls,
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If you have any Dolls to dress, you should buy them now, it would be best to buy at once in any case, to avoid rush later.

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WRITE AT ONCE

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WATER WORKS DEBENTURES.

Tenders are invited by the Corporation of the City of Nanaimo for the purchase of \$100,000 worth of debentures issued under the authority of the Nanaimo Water Works Purchase Loan By-law, 1890.

Debentures payable in fifty years at first interest from 1st December, 1890, with privilege of repurchase from time to time after four years. To bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent, payable half-yearly on 1st June and December. The right is reserved to reject the highest or any tender.

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Trousers—\$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00.

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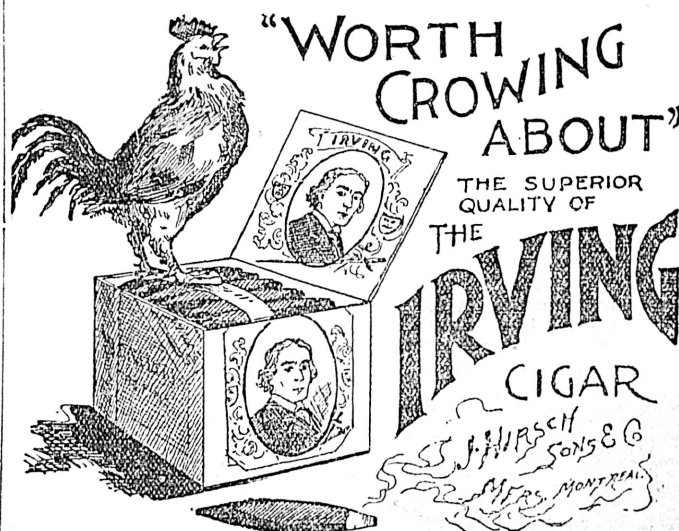
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The Girl of to-day

will be the woman of to-morrow. She does not know it, perhaps her mother does not fully understand it, but between the "to-day" when she is a girl and the "to-morrow" when she will be a woman, her life's happiness and health are in the balance. If she is to be a full-breasted, strong, healthy woman, she must develop rightly now. She is at a crisis. She needs more strength, more blood to tide it over.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

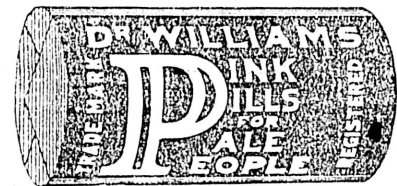
is the only medicine that will give her the strength and make new, rich blood. Thousands of healthy, happy girls and young women have been made so by the timely use of this medicine—but you must get the genuine. Substitutes will not cure.

A YOUNG GIRL'S HEALTH.

Mr. F. H. Hibbard, of Sawyerville, Que., says: "My daughter Lena kept gradually failing in health for nearly two years. She was studying hard at school and this may have been the origin of the trouble. She lost flesh, was very pale, subject to headaches, and had a poor appetite. We became very much alarmed and doctored for some time, but with little or no benefit. Finally we read the testimonial of a young girl whose symptoms were similar, who was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided us to give them a trial in my daughter's case, and the result was beyond our most sanguine expectations. Before more than a few boxes were used Lena was rapidly looking better and gained sixteen pounds in weight. She is now as healthy as any girl in Sawyerville, and I am quite willing this statement should be published, that our experience may prove an equal blessing to some other similar sufferer."

There are numerous pink colored imitations against which the public is cautioned.

The genuine are only sold in boxes with wrapper resembling the engraving on the left, but printed in RED ink. If your dealer does not have the genuine, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post-paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.



in all the rooms making up the Boys' Central is found in the blackboards. They are too high for a child to reach and stretch to the floor, where no one would ever use a blackboard. Across the happy medium height, at which work must be done, a decorative (presumably) strip of wood interposes itself. It is an absurdity of the general design that cannot fail to impress anyone who studies the necessities of educational establishments. Even in Mr. Stephen's department, where recent alterations were made, this aggravating strip of wood has been re-provided, to preserve the general and nonsensical effect.

And yet one other fault—the seats and desks have been provided with total disregard to the varying sizes and heights of the children that are to use them. The wee tots in Miss Nason's room, for example, may find themselves perched on seats that would fit scholars ripe for high school classification—while it is equally probable that the pupils of the higher grades will be required to perform contortions in getting into seats that would have been the proper height for them years before.

The Girls' Central school, occupying the eastern end of the block of buildings, is not open to the same criticism as that portion devoted to the education of the boys. Indeed there are included among the girls' departments several rooms that are quite equal to any in the city. The ventilation of practically all the rooms is good, while lighting does not present the same difficulties as it does on the boys' side of the house.

Miss Williams, principal of the girls' schools, has an exceptionally pleasant room, lighted from either side, and charmingly brightened with a profusion of flowering and foliage plants, the arrangement of which is in itself an art lesson for the pupils. Pictures of a superior class adorn the walls, and all the surroundings bespeak taste and woman's appreciation of beauty and delicacy in arrangement. The ventilation of the room is unobjectionable, and the scholars have little on the whole to complain of.

Miss Barron's room (No. 11) while its decorations are less ornate and general than those of the principal's class room, is equally very effectively brightened with blooming plants and examples of the engraver's and lithographer's art. The lighting and ventilation are equally good. The same may be said of Miss Keast's room (No. 11), Miss Robinson's (No. 14), and Miss Lawson's (No. 15)—the latter teacher complaining chiefly of occasional bad cross-lighting. Her room is notable for the number of up-to-date illustrations from the public prints that are found in what may be termed the art gallery—contemporary history being effectively presented thereby.

Miss Shrapnel's (No. 16), Miss Brown's (No. 17), and Miss Russell's (No. 18) are all fairly well lighted, well ventilated and cheery rooms, with which little legitimate complaint can be found.

Some cynical visitor to the South Park school has said that the architect of this one of the newest of Victoria's school buildings, had evidently studied under the same master as the designer of the Victoria law courts. Certainly there is a similarity of the one in the other, although there is little of a "majesty" in the general arrangement of the new school near the park.

Its chief difficulty thus far has been the question of ventilation—while, strange to say, this is the only one of the city schools that is provided with a distinct and separate system of ventilation. The school is a north-west plan, and it has been working better than on first acquaintance with it, and it is more than possible that when the handling of the system shall have been thoroughly mastered no further difficulties will be encountered.

Local conditions certainly appear to affect the system—ventilation under precisely the same conditions of management, varying day to day. The caretaker for a time seemed to labor under the impression that so long as a room was cool, the air must of necessity be pure air. Cool air and pure air were quickly accepted as synonyms—and the fires in the ventilator shafts were in consequence lighted only when the weather seemed to justify a fire.

Now, however, the caretaker carries out instructions, and the fires are maintained daily in the shafts—with a perceptible improvement in the ventilation of the school as a whole. Several of the individual classrooms appear to suffer yet, through the covering conditions, not being clearly understood. This is a matter that should right itself, however, and doubtless will.

The room presided over by Miss Cameron, the principal, is a lofty, well ventilated chamber—sufficiently lighted, as all the rooms in this school are, from both the rear and the front. The approved lights according to educational experts, flowers blossom in the window sills, and the walls are brightened with pictures and other simple items of decoration.

Miss Spear's room, on the opposite corner (No. 12) also boasts of a few less thriving flowers, and it is here that the defects of ventilation at the present time are most apparent. Despite the supposed superiority of the ventilation arrangements, and open windows as well, the air at the close of a day's work is unmistakably impure and unhealthy—a fact that should stimulate the caretaker, in making school room ventilation an investigation and experiment with the existing obstacle to health and progress has been overcome.

Lighting and ventilation are fairly satisfactory in Mr. Winsby's room (No. 13), Mr. Tait's (No. 14), where a few pictures cheer the eye; Miss Frank's (No. 15), in whose room further successful effort in the line of beautifying and making the school attractive, by means of growing flowers is apparent; Miss Lorrimer's (No. 16), Miss Fraser's (No. 17), and Miss McLean's (No. 18)—all the teachers of this school showing indisputably that they realize the advantage of making school premises home-like and cheerful. Indeed the teaching staff of this school may be said to lead the entire city in enthusiasm in their work. They are the first to suggest new plans and to evince an interest in their class rooms paralleling the interest that the majority of womanhood feel in their own homes. The result cannot be but for good.

There are some things of course that South Park wants in order that the happiness of teachers and scholars may be made perfect. For example, they have in the assembly room, where the entire school is mustered each morning, two handsome flags, won in competition with the other schools on the only two occasions for which competitive drills have been arranged. But they have no flag-staff upon which to float their doubly-significant ensigns, the colors. They would like very much to have one.

Then again, they have a library, a small one it is true, yet a beginning, of which they are rightly proud. It is contained in a little cupboard room near the main entrance, in which it has no chance to grow, nor yet to properly enclose the books. An edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and some 800 miscellaneous volumes, books, and literary resources of the school, and illustrating the advantages of even this small

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Prop.
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beginning it has been noted that works of travel and history are eagerly read wherever they bear upon the current lessons.

At the present time British and Dutch historical works, and books whose scenes are laid in the Dark Continent are having a tremendous run, the strong British and martial spirit of the flag in all the class rooms, and in the eagerness with which military and general athletic drill under Inspector St. Clair is hailed by both girls and boys.

The nucleus of a museum is also found at South Park, the collection including a number of British Columbia native birds and small animals, which are found of great use in teaching the junior classes—the little people being permitted to handle and critically inspect the bird or animal that is the subject of the lesson, and thereby acquiring a much clearer conception of its characteristics than they possibly could from books alone.

But the library and the "museum" need more room, and it would possibly be a profitable move to provide shelves for the several items of each, in the large mustering hall, which would be improved in appearance rather than deteriorated in the process.

So far as general arrangement is concerned, the new North Ward school is undoubtedly the gem of the city. Its plan is simple—which is an important point when a school is concerned. The corridors are board and lofty; the stairways sufficiently wide, and broken with landing stages; the class rooms neat, well lighted, and uniformly well ventilated.

The school as a whole appears open to criticism only under two heads. In the first place, it seems a mistake that lavatories should have not been provided on each floor, which would have been an easy matter at the time of building. They are all on the basement floor, and the result is much loss of time and breath for the young scholars, some of whom are obliged to descend and climb no fewer than three flights of stairs when this tiresome operation might have been rendered unnecessary.

The second point of complaint is the absence of fire escapes, and while the three stairways together with the efficiency of the fire drill, would appear to safeguard the lives of the pupils under ordinary circumstances, it will probably be found necessary to provide the escapes required by law in the near future—more particularly as one of the rooms on the uppermost floor is now being utilized in consequence of an anticipated congestion of the class room.

It is this makeshift class room (No. 14) in the charge of Mr. C. M. Campbell that—alone in the entire school building—may be said to be at present imperfectly lighted. If it is to be used continuously as would seem imperative, it should be partitioned from the reserve hall of the immense room of which it naturally is part, with a frosted glass partition, suitable entrance doors being cut, and the upper front windows as well as those at the sides being frosted to kill the existing cross-lights and glare when—as is not infrequently the case—all the blinds are put up in order that the pupils may have sufficient light.

Mr. McNeill, Miss Dowler, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. C. M. Campbell, Misses Sprague, Merton, King, Grant and Marchant, are in charge respectively of the eight divisions of this school, all of which being notable for their extreme neatness and business-like arrangement, as well as for the superior discipline that seems to characterize the entire school. Miss Dowler's and Miss Marchant's rooms in particular deserve a word, also, in praise of their effective floral decorations, that go far toward making school bright and cheerful place, instead of a dismal prison for childhood during certain hours of each school day.

What Victoria West wants, if it cannot yet get the new school that it admittedly needs, is improvement of the approaches, a playground at least large enough "to swing a cat in"; a larger and better lighted room for the pupils of the fourth division; and the abatement before summer time of a nuisance that results from the boys' lavatory having been placed ridiculously close to the windows of No. 14 division. Otherwise the school is fairly well arranged.

There is unquestionably a heavier sidewalk traffic toward the school, from either direction, daily than in any other section of Victoria West. Yet on the one side a narrow, none-too-secure sidewalk is trodden by the hurrying little feet; and on the other one is asked to accept it on faith that there has been a sidewalk—the two-plank excuse along Front street being presumably under the bed of oozy black mud in which its ends to the eye appear are seen to disappear.

As for the playground, it is smaller than a full sized town lot if the area of boulders is excluded from consideration. (Continued on seventh page.)

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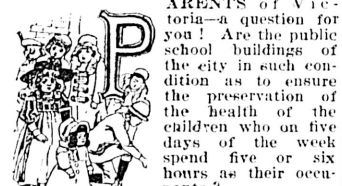
IN THE MATTER OF
THE ESTATE OF ADOLPH WASHBURN, DECEASED.

And in the Matter of the Official Administrators' Act.
Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of the above-named deceased, and parties having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to forward particulars thereof to me on or before the 11th day of January, 1900; and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.
Dated the 11th day of November, 1899.
WM. MONTBETH,
Official Administrator.

Public Schools of Victoria.

Complaints of the Lighting and Ventilation of the Rooms.

Matters That Require the Attention of the School Authorities.



PARENTS of Victoria—a question for you! Are the public school buildings of the city in such condition as to ensure the preservation of the health of the children who on five days of the week spend five or six hours as their occupants? Are these buildings properly lighted, supplied with adequate facilities for ventilating, and otherwise equipped so that the eyesight of the young people of Victoria and their physical well-being generally are safeguarded during their "growing period"—the most important period of their lives, inasmuch as it is during this epoch that their constitutions are to be made or marred? The question is an important one for the fathers and mothers of the Capital City of British Columbia. It is their duty to see that, if it cannot be answered in the affirmative, no time should be lost in remedying defective conditions, the existence of which is a greater crime against the future citizens than neglect of their education would be. A man, though handicapped by an insufficient education, may acquire learning after his boyhood is past; but he cannot win back the rugged fulness of health and strength if his constitution has been undermined during the all-important "growing period."

At present—while it is satisfactory to find the average conditions are favorable in Victoria of which the lighting is so inadequate that the eyesight of the pupils is constantly strained, if not permanently injured.

There are others where the ventilation problem primarily demands solution—where the lingering, impure air, or heavy, sickening smells are a standing invitation to headaches, fevers or constitutional disorders.

Manifestly child-students cannot be expected to do their best under such conditions; equally evident is it that they should not be expected to.

It is in what are known as the Boys'

Central and High schools that the grievances of insufficient ventilation are supported by strongest evidence. The latter—which one would naturally expect to find among the best equipped and most advantageously situated of all the schools—is in reality a mere passage-way between the Girls' Central and Boys' Central schools—a series of antiquated, cellar-like apartments on the one side, and of frequently remodelled, make-shift rooms on the other.

Form IV, as frequently referred to as Miss Watson's room, is perhaps the worst of the collection of experiments in adaptation. It has an enrolment of perhaps forty-five scholars, and is lighted only by means of two windows and two half-windows on the south side, from which all direct sun is cut off by the Pemberton gymnasium. On rainy or cloudy days the pupils are huddled round the windows, or as near to them as they may get, while less imperfect than the eight court spinal affections by bending far over their tasks at the less favored desks.

Ventilation is almost as hard to get as good working light. There is a central ventilator in the ceiling, and the architect who designed it says that a current of foul air is constantly passing through it. But even with this ventilator giving its best service, and the two and two-half windows utilized to assist ventilation as much as may be, the impurity of the schoolroom air is such that no business man would care to test how long he could work and endure it.

And at all times of the seasons, summer and winter, a sickening, nauseous odor, as of rancid oil, fills the apartment—a smell that has thus far defied investigation and experiment. At first it was thought there must be something in the walls. The walls were looked into, and the smell remained. Then it was ascribed to the floor having at some previous period been treated to a coat of oil—which oil still appears stickily underfoot, and lends its unhealthy perfume to the odors of a crowded room.

There are a few straggling flowers and some flourishing foliage plants in the windows, apparently recent introductions, but one cannot but think that there would thrive best of all in such semi-darkness. Maps and drawings adorn the walls in a pathetic endeavor to make a cheerless place less dismal—they cannot be expected to improve either the lighting or the ventilation.

In Form I (Principal Paul's headquarters) the lighting is also bad, light coming from the south side only; and the ventilation, while less imperfect than in Miss Watson's department, is far from being what it should be where children spend their growing time. The windows are chiefly depended on for the freshening of the air, but there are also two small wall ventilators that are a slight measure of assistance. The cheerfulness of the room is somewhat relieved with a display of maps and pupils' names of past honor pupils that are ever before the eyes of the students of to-

day, to encourage them to their best efforts to excel.

Mr. Pinco's room (No. 11) is on the other side of the gloomy passage-way, on the north side of the building; and being a smaller room with three windows, is not so much affected by the ventilation problem—not that of lighting. It is immediately adjacent to Mr. Russell's room (No. 11), which is credited with never gaining a ray of pure sunlight, and being both draughty and ill-ventilated. In both forms 11 and 111 there is no attempt at decoration or brightening except in the display of the customary allowance of wall maps.

Principal Paul has a diminutive but neat retiring room of recent construction, at the northern entrance, heat being apparently the one thing needed to make it fairly comfortable. The young ladies' cloak-room is also a welcome innovation of recent date—and is satisfactory except save for the fact that it is crowned with a leaky roof.

No person who has intelligently studied the existing conditions and the necessities of a modern educational establishment, would venture to say that the premises now utilized for the accommodation of the Victoria High school could by any process of re-arrangement or alteration be converted into satisfactory quarters. A new school, separate and independent of the Central public schools, must be provided before existing difficulties are met. At present not a few, but the majority of the more advanced pupils of Victoria are being educated at the risk of ruined eyesight and shattered health.

Many of the criticisms upon the High school accommodations apply equally to similarly situated apartments of the Boys' Central. Mr. Salloway's room (No. 12) in particular, is almost on a par with Miss Watson's—save for the ever-present smell of rancid oil in the latter. The insufficiency of windows is the same; the ventilation is as deficient. There are two full-sized and two half-sized windows, all in the shade of the gymnasium building—and on dark days the occupants of the rear seats must either change about for places nearer the windows or be excused from their lessons. There is little endeavor here to be noted at lightening the prevailing gloom of the dreary apartment.

Principal Gillis' room (No. 13) accommodates thirty-four pupils at present, and is fairly well lighted, from the left only, the other side of the building, the Principal's local complaint being primarily of poor blackboards. As in the majority of the rooms on the boys' side, little attempt at floor or other decoration is to be noted. Mr. Currie's room (No. 14) is the working home of forty-three little men, and as for light and ventilation is on equal terms with the senior class room. Decorations are as conspicuous by their absence.

Form IV (Miss Sylvester), being a corner room, has the advantage of both rear and left-side windows, affording satisfactory light, and also assisting

materially in the changing of the air so as to secure proper ventilation. Miss Sylvester's chief difficulty is in warming the room with her present small heater—and in bidding defiance of the wind which once in a while makes so bold as to come in through the window, carrying the window with it. There are forty-six enrolled pupils in this class, and their school-home is made comparatively cheerful in appearance by means of flower and foliage plants in the window niches, and a few pictures keeping company with the maps on the wall.

In Mr. Clark's room (No. 15), if so be that there is no wind, one side of the class complain of feeling too cold—those on the other side are too warm. The light is moderately satisfactory, and the ventilation may also be classed as fair. A few calendars redeem the wall from utter bareness.

Mr. Stephenson (Form VI) complains that the light is so bad in his room that he is very frequently obliged to change pupils about; while as for the ventilation, it depends entirely upon the windows, and when a north wind blows, and it is necessary to close these, the teacher as well as the children suffer all the agonies of headaches and the other direct results of impure air. The roof of Room VI is leaky; and the plaster constantly threatens to fall upon the scholars with disastrous consequences. A few patriotic pictures and flags, with the maps, save the room from total cheerlessness.

On the ground floor, Miss Nason (Form VIII) has quite the most attractive department of the Boys' school. It is well lighted, and does not suffer appreciably through ill-ventilation. A profusion of well-cared-for flowering plants give life and color to the windows; while pictures adorn the walls and help to convince the little people that school life is such a dark and dismal place after all. That the teacher of Form VIII has her heart in her work and the improvement of its environments, is further evidenced by the presence of a cottage organ—her own property, but which adds materially in making school life pleasant for those whose early education is in her hands.

The contrast between this light, bright, pleasant school room and the neighboring department over which Miss Jesse presides (Form VII) is impressive—not because of any lack of interest or efficiency on the part of the teacher, but because of the character of the room itself. Flowers could not be induced to thrive in so dark and cellar-like a place; the comprehension of the ordinary observer, there are pictures on the walls as a small measure of consolation—but the pictures cannot assist the lighting or the ventilation. Both are utterly inadequate. The pupils strain their eyes and test the strength of their constitutions every working day. The air is foul, miasmal—and the only wonder is that the sanitary officer has not ere this condemned this and three other similarly placed departments on the score of the public health.

One glaring fault that is noticeable

If you want to find out which is really the best tea in Canada, buy a package of Blue Ribbon Ceylon and it won't take you long to decide.

Commissioners Present Report

Chief's Resignation Saves the Board From Taking Further Action.

Constable Clayards Reprimanded for His Actions in Lacoste Case.

Yesterday morning's meeting of the board of police commissioners, held in the council room at the city hall, was a tame affair when compared with recent meetings. There was no crowd of citizens to secure a point of vantage—in fact beyond the commissioners, Chief Sheppard, Constable Clayards, and representatives of the press and City Solicitor Bradburn, no one thought it worth while attending. The Colonist had published a forecast of the reports, and it proved quite correct. Chief Sheppard, having resigned, was "let down easy," and Constable Clayards was reprimanded.

The meeting was called for 11 o'clock. The commissioners and Solicitor Bradburn were closeted together for some time, then Chief Sheppard and Constable Clayards were called in, and when everything had been carefully arranged the public, represented by the press, were admitted to hear what the commissioners had decided to do. The public meeting of the board was therefore called a "cut and dried meeting." First the reports dealing with the charges against Chief Sheppard and Constable Clayards were read as follows:

The commissioners having carefully considered Constable Clayards' report to the effect that the constable had been guilty of his conduct, and the evidence given at the investigation subsequently held before the commissioners into the constable's behavior in connection with the John Lacoste case, and as follows:

That the constable's evident anxiety to shield the woman whom he knew to be a prostitute, and who was without doubt in the hands of the commissioners, engaged in an illegal traffic, whether such action on the part of the constable was or was not in any manner a result of plague or quarrel or any other ulterior influence, is to be condemned, as tending to defeat the ends of justice.

There is reason to believe that discord existed between the officers interested in this case. Such condition, however, would not provide justification on the part of either officer acting in such a manner as would tend to defeat the ends of justice.

The commissioners would further state that Constable Clayards' duty when he became aware of ex-Sergeant Walker's intemperance was to have reported the same officially in writing to the Chief of Police. That it was his duty to do so, and his report to the Chief is evident from the following statement in his letter, viz: "When asked why I did not report to the Chief I replied that it would do no good."

His complaining to the commissioners that the Chief was aware of Walker's habits, but that he had not reported the same, is a serious departure from the discipline that should exist in the police force, and which would be subversive of all discipline and of the Chief's authority.

The commissioners would further express a hope that any and all differences of opinion may arise between officers in future of such a nature as to impair their usefulness, by hindering them in the full and free execution of their duty, and by promoting laid before the proper officer in the manner prescribed.

The evidence given in this case shows, in the opinion of the commissioners, in addition to that of other witnesses, that the Chief was fully aware of ex-Sergeant Walker's intemperance, and that it was his duty to have reported it to the Police Commissioners, in order that they might have dealt with the case.

In view of the fact that Chief Sheppard has since placed his resignation in the hands of the commissioners, to take effect December 31, 1899, they deem it unnecessary to proceed further in the matter.

(Signed) CHARLES E. REDFERN, Chairman,
R. B. MCKENZIE, Second,
THOS. A. BRADY, Commissioners.

Constable Clayards was bowed out, and the Chief's resignation, to take effect on December 31, was read. It was adopted without comment.

Two resolutions were introduced by Commissioner McKenzie, seconded by Commissioner Brydon and carried. The first was a resolution recommending the council to appoint Chief Sheppard Chinook interpreter for the police court; the second calling for applicants for his old position, applications to be in by December 20, the salary to be \$100 a month and applicants to forward their photographs and testimonials. There was some talk of asking applicants to give their experience, but after a whispered conversation the word "experience" was not inserted.

Commissioner McKenzie mentioned the necessity of revising the police regulations, but the board adjourned without taking any action.

A CAID.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, if, after using three-fourths contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Williams' English Pills are used.

Dean & Hecocks, druggists, cor. Yates and Broad streets, Victoria, B. C.
Chas. E. Jones, Peoples' Pharmacy, 20 and 22 Government street, Victoria, B. C.
D. B. Campbell, chemist, cor. Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C.
Moore & Co., druggists, Yates street, Victoria, B. C.
Wm. Jackson & Co., chemists, Victoria, B. C.

There's a little man in blue,
(Much the same as me an' you,
And 'e keeps a sort of gun we'ven't got,
And 'e's just arrived at the door,
From no knows across the main,
And 'e found 'is range about the second shot.

'Tis as broad across the chest
As the Colonel 'is best,
Or the biggest squadron-leader you can find.
And whenever more or less,
We're tumbled in a mess,
'Tis always there to 'elp us from be'ind.

Oh! 'e blushes for 'is trade
When we sees 'im on parade,
For 'e does 'is drills as if 'e didn't care,
And 'e's Jenkins—carry on,
'Tis the 'ole battalion gone,
And we're some'ow got to form a something square.

But 'e bustles where 'e thinks,
And 'e doubles while 'e drinks,
And 'e never seems to take no 'urt at all,
And 'e's just 'is 'ole day,
You can 'ear 'im on the flight,
Singin' "Rollin' on the ocean, 'ave an' paw!"

'E's thinkin' while 'e shoots,
'E never wears 'is boots,
And 'e's always close be'ind us where 'e goes,
And once the job is done
'E goes back the way 'e came,
And—'ow 'e does it God Almighty knows!

No one knows the heggan's name;
No one knows 'is pay;
No one knows the way 'e came;
No one thinks to say,
'E don't get no London beer,
'E don't 'ave no partin' cheer,
'E don't 'ave 'im that brought us 'ere?
Go on! Get away!

MANSION HOUSE FUND.

Grand Patriotic Entertainment in the Drill Hall This Evening.

The committee in charge of the above perfected all arrangements at a final meeting yesterday afternoon when the following amended programme was adopted. It will be seen to include a variety of entertaining numbers, some patriotic, but all popular, with the words of the choruses inserted so that there need be nothing to prevent all joining in heartily.

The public may rest assured that a liberal provision has been made for encores so that it is hoped no undue repetitions will be called for by the audience, and the committee wish particularly to ask all performers to be in readiness in the rear of the stage immediately their numbers are called, so that the extensive programme may be completed in good time.

Special attention has this time been given to the "Pay-Play-Pay" feature of the programme, which will be rendered with appropriate musical interludes and dances. The programme is as follows:—The Misses Paula Irving, Olive Peters and Helen Peters, in highland costume with tambourines to assist in receiving the contributions that cannot be thrown into the sheet a large collection of coin will undoubtedly be accumulated from this source. Clive Phillips-Woolley has kindly written a humorous poem for the occasion entitled "A Sketch of the Boer," which the committee have had printed on a neat card and will be sold in the hall for ten cents for the benefit of the fund.

The doors will be opened at 7:30 and the performance will begin at 8:30 sharp. The admission is only 25 cents.

The programme follows:

Flourish of bugles and parade of Highlanders with bagpipes.
1. "British Grenadiers." "Red, White and Blue." Combined Band.
2. "The Sea." "The Sea." Arion Club.

3. (a) "The Deathless Army."
(b) "John Bull's Children." H. Kent.
Chorus to John Bull's Children—
You can hear the British bugles blow,
You can hear the British drum beat,
So you can see the British flag unfurled
As you wander through the world,
And wherever you hear the sound
Of that old flag, the flag of old
There Justice, Peace and Liberty
In fullness all abound.

4. "Reminiscences of England." Flingslip Band.
5. "The Sea Queen Wakes." Mrs. Tomkinson.
6. (a) "The Sea Queen Wakes."
(b) "The Sea Queen Wakes." Mrs. Tomkinson.

7. "Canada, the Land of the Maple."
8. "Soldiers of the Queen." J. G. Brown.
9. "Soldiers of the Queen." J. G. Brown.
10. "Soldiers of the Queen." J. G. Brown.

11. "The Powder Monkey." The Misses Lugh.
12. "The Powder Monkey." The Misses Lugh.
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70. "The Powder Monkey." The Misses Lugh.

Public Schools Of Victoria.

(Continued from page six.)

and runs down to a constantly-damp, pine-shaded corner that is supposed to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the girls. There is a vacant lot adjoining the school grounds that it is said could be acquired for very little, or rented for less, and which the teacher and pupils have volunteered to level and improve free of all cost to the trustees if given the opportunity.

Or the five class rooms, presided over by Mr. Tait, Miss Gardiner, Miss Powell, Miss Barron and Miss Christie, it may be said that they are on the whole well lighted and well ventilated, although Mr. Tait's classes complain of darkness at times, owing to the pines in the school yard shading the windows; and Miss Barron's little family find themselves very much restricted as to space. Mr. Tait's room contains a number of interesting pictorial works, inclusive of portraits of numerous public men who have risen to prominence in British Columbia, and whose careers are not infrequently taken as object lessons for the children of to-day.

A sixth division, under the charge of Principal Tait of this school, is taught by Miss Nesbitt in the Baptist mission, some little distance away. The class room here is lighted from both sides and vent, very effectively, while the ventilation is equally good. Flowers and appropriate pictures make the class room a very homelike and cheery place, and the only obstacle to the satisfaction of teachers and pupils is the absence of an adequate playground.

Another of the suburban schools, that at Spring Ridge—where Mr. A. W. Taylor and Mr. L. A. Campbell are the ruling spirits—is meeting all requirements fairly well. The ventilation and lighting of each of the four rooms are good, outside doors in each providing effective means for changing the air whenever necessary. As in West Victoria, the great desideratum is a playground—a vacant lot just opposite the school at present fills the bill, by courtesy of the owners of the convenient piece of property.

The recently re-opened primary school on Kingston street, in charge of Miss Lawson and Miss Fraser, may be said to be fairly well lighted and well ventilated, although the windows at present have manifestly a tendency to "stick" vexatiously. The ventilation of Miss Lawson's room is undoubtedly superior to that of Miss Fraser's—but no great difficulty is experienced in securing fresh air in either.

In Miss Lawson's room an attempt has been made to secure a cheery effect with plants and pictures, and much more will be done along the same lines as soon as a few shelves for the windows can be secured.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Charming from Vancouver: Mrs. Hassey, J. Homans, John Carthew, J. E. Hellwell, J. D. McMillan, J. H. Freeman, J. G. McInnes, J. H. Freeman, Mrs. McInnes, J. H. Freeman, F. J. Wheeler, J. B. Leighton, J. B. Kennedy, J. Vroom, Miss Debon, J. B. Arthur, W. A. Gillis, J. Conway, R. R. Muir, A. H. Miller, Geo. Smith, E. A. Digby, H. L. Webster, B. Thomas, H. D. Ansell, Mrs. Styles, Miss Conway, C. E. Lawson, A. Deakin, E. Abbott, Mrs. Loney, C. Loney.

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CONSIGNEES.

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